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TIME DISCOUNTING AND PAIN ANTICIPATION Experimental evidence

DESCUENTO TEMPORAL Y ANTICIPACIÓN DEL DOLOR Evidencia experimental

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ABSTRACT

This paper deals with pain anticipation experienced before medical procedures. Our experimental results show that individuals with lower time discount factors are more prone to suffer pain in advance. We provide a framework to rationalize the connection between pain anticipation and impatience. In this set up, more impatient subjects, who only value very near events, mainly take into account the present negative effects of medical procedures (the costs), whereas more patient individuals have a net positive valuation of medical events, given that they are able to value both the cost incurred now and all the benefits to be accrued in the future.

KEYWORDS

Economic Experiments; Impatience; Pain Anticipation; Time Discount.

RESUMEN

Este artículo trata de la anticipación del dolor experimentada antes de los procedimientos médicos. Nuestros resultados experimentales muestran que los individuos con factor de descuento temporal más bajo son más proclives a sufrir dolor por adelantado. El artículo proporciona un marco en el que racionalizar la relación existente entre impaciencia y anticipación del dolor. En este marco, los sujetos más impacientes, que evalúan sólo los eventos muy próximos en el tiempo, focalizan su atención principalmente en los efectos negativos de los procedimientos médicos (sólo los costes), mientras que los individuos más pacientes tienen una valoración neta positiva de los actos médicos puesto que valoran tanto el coste en el que se incurre en el presente como los beneficios que se obtendrán en el futuro.

PALABRAS CLAVE

Descuento temporal; Dolor anticipado; Experimentos económicos; Impaciencia.

MOTIVATION

This paper provides an example of how experimental economics (time discounting behavior) might shed some light on the analysis of a medical problem; specifically, pain anticipation experienced before medical procedures. Time preferences reflect subjects' tastes toward the present versus the future and determine intertemporal choices which involve a tradeoff between costs and benefits that occur over time (Laibson, 1997). We use an experimental time discounting test to check whether personal attitudes towards the future are correlated with pain anticipation.

Recent studies suggest that there are psychological and neuronal mechanisms which determine intertemporal choice (Wittman and Paulus, 2009). Time preferences are related to impulsive or impatient behavior and it is argued that people who maintain unhealthy lifestyles (that is, smoke, eat junk food, are sport-averse, etc.) seldom place a high premium on the future quality of their lives and typify an impatient personality. In other words, they prefer good lives now to a higher quality of their lives later (Budría, Lacomba, Lagos and Swedberg, 2012; Cutler and Glaeser, 2005).

Recent medical research on nocebo response —the subject's negative expectation of pain worsening— shows the crucial role of anxiety on pain perception (and reporting). It has been found that anxiety triggers the activation of cholecystokinin that, in turn, facilitates pain transmission (Colloca and Benedetti, 2007). Additionally, nocebo response is associated to the functioning and efficiency of the reward system (Enck, Benedetti and Schedlowski, 2008). These negative expectations increase patients' level of anxiety and consequently trigger an activation which generates pain transmission.

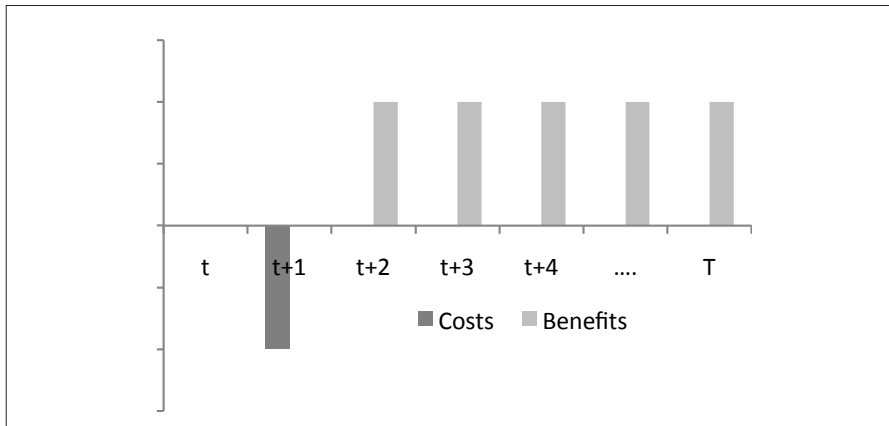
Our experimental results show that *present-oriented individuals (impatient people) are more prone to suffer pain in advance*. This suggests that time preferences may be a complementary explanation to anxiety before medical procedures (Colloca and Benedetti, 2007). We provide a framework to rationalize the connection between pain anticipation and impatience. In this set up, more impatient subjects, who only value very near events, mainly take into account the negative effects of medical interventions (only costs), whereas more patient individuals have a net positive valuation of medical events (given that they consider both the cost incurred now and all the benefits to be accrued in the future). Our results are consistent with the idea of a subjective perception of time as the basis for temporal discounting (Brañas-Garza, Espinosa and Repollés, 2010; Wittmann and Paulus, 2008).

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THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

In this section we present the theoretical relationship between time discounting and pain anticipation. To do so, let us consider the case of an individual that at moment t (today) values the potential benefits of undergoing a medical procedure (surgery, dentistry, etc.) tomorrow, that is, $t+1$. This subject will compute today both the cost of the medical procedure (in terms of reduced well-being due to pain) and the future benefits of well-being at $t+2, t+3, \dots, T$ (Golub, Gilbert and Wilson, 2009). Figure 1 illustrates this idea.

Figure 1.
Temporal prospect



In our approach, the key issue is how subjects value this temporal prospect of length $T-t$. We use Laibson's (1997) approximation where the utility of each subject, at moment t , depends on the well-being (utility of consumption) of tomorrow $t+1$ and subsequent periods $t+\tau$ ($\tau = 1 \dots T-t$) discounted by δ^τ , and where parameter $\beta \in [0, 1]$ captures the preference for immediate rewards:

$$U_t = E_t \left[u(c_t) + \beta \sum_{\tau=1}^{T-t} \delta^\tau u(c_{t+\tau}) \right] \quad (1)$$

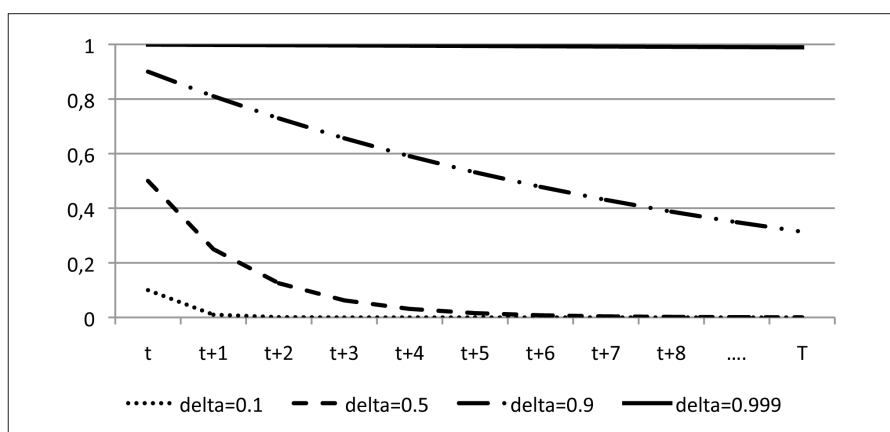
$$= E_t \left[u(c_t) + \beta \delta u(c_{t+1}) + \beta \sum_{\tau=2}^{T-t} \delta^\tau u(c_{t+\tau}) \right] \quad (2)$$

Equation (1) is the original expression, while equation (2) separates the day of the intervention ($t+1$) from the rest of the days ($t+2, t+3, \dots, T$) to account for the fact that costs are incurred in $t+1$ and benefits accrue in $t+2, t+3, \dots, T$. Note that neither costs nor benefits are immediate so both are affected by β . Hence, an individual concerned only with

immediate rewards ($\beta=0$) would not anticipate pain in t . Pain anticipation in t is related to discount (δ). Figure 2 illustrates the effect of discounting (δ) on the valuation of future prospects.

In Figure 2 we compare the valuation of future events $\beta\delta^\tau$ for different values of δ ranging from hardly impatient subjects ($\delta=0.1$) to highly patient individuals ($\delta=0.999$), for $\beta=1$. It is easy to check that patient subjects value even very distant outcomes, whereas impatient individuals give a very low (or no) value to relatively close events.

Figure 2.
Temporal valuation



In other words, a myopic subject ($\delta=0.1$) will value “only” the cost of the surgery at $t+1$ (and will assign very little weight to any future benefits at periods $t+\tau$), whereas a future-oriented individual will value both the cost at $t+1$ and all the subsequent benefits at $t+\tau$. In sum, a future-minded individual could value a medical intervention positively (given that it is already prescribed by a physician), whereas a present-oriented subject might compute only the pain.

EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN AND SAMPLE

Our first core variable—discounting—is usually obtained through a simple experimental mechanism (Viscusi, Huber and Bell, 2008): the individual is asked to choose between a given amount of money at moment t , m_t , versus a larger amount, $M_T=m_t+b$, at moment T ($T > t$; $b \geq 0$).

The tradeoff for the subject is that he can get more money in exchange for a longer wait. Obviously, the decision regarding waiting ($T-t$) periods depends on the discount

factor δ and on the value of b . When $b \rightarrow \infty$, only irrational people will not wait. On the other hand, for $b \rightarrow 0$, nobody will wait.

To elicit subjects' time preferences in our study, we asked subjects which value of b would make them indifferent between receiving an amount of money M in one month's time and the amount $M-b$ tomorrow. Subjects performed this task as follows:

We offer you 100 Euros that you will receive after 30 days. How much money are you willing to pay in order to get that money tomorrow? That is, how much of the 100 Euros would you sacrifice to receive the money in advance?

From the 100 Euros I would pay _____ euros.

To create the proper incentives, one subject (out of 40) was randomly selected in each of the three sessions to be paid with real money.¹

Our second core variable—pain anticipation to medical events—is obtained using a self-reported questionnaire. We asked subjects:

When you know you are going to suffer a painful experience, do you start feeling pain even before the experience actually takes place?

Observe that this question does not mention any specific pain. Instead, the individual is asked about his life experience in general, that is, we are not framing to any particular event. The question does not refer to general anxiety or fear of pain, but to anticipation of an event that will surely be painful (*"when you know you're going to..."*). Hence, this measure should provide us a *lower-bound*: subjects who answer affirmatively are, in fact, pain anticipators.

Brañas-Garza *et al.* (2010) show that this binary variable correlates significantly with pain *sensitivity* (the period of time that elapses before a person experiences pain after an injury), but is uncorrelated to pain *endurance* (the period of time that elapses before a person experiencing pain will seek relief from their symptoms).

The experiment was conducted in three sessions at the University of Granada (Spain) in September and December 2009. Subjects were invited to participate through posters placed at the School. Participation was voluntary. All the sessions were run by the first co-author.

Questionnaire data were collected from 130 university students (55% women, average age=24.4 years), who voluntarily participated in the experiment.

¹ Experimental economists use real payoffs (money) to incentivize subjects. In contrast to Psychology where payoffs are hypothetical we use real earnings. There earnings are conditional to subjects' choices along the experimental session. See García-Gallego *et al.* (2012) as example of risky-decision making with real losses or Brandts and Fatas (2012) for social dilemmas involving monetary consequences.

The subjects were economics and business students (graduate students and undergraduates in the last two years of their degree). The average health status is high (mean=2.81) as measured on a scale from very bad (0) to excellent (4). No subjects reported the minimum level of health (very bad).

Finally, to explore the correlation, if any, between the variables described before we use non-parametric tests. Specifically we use the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for unpaired samples.

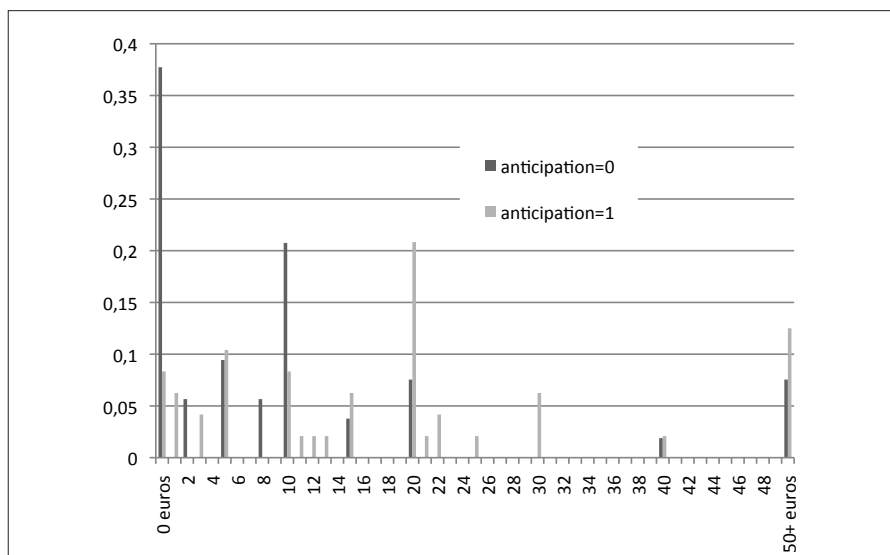
RESULTS

Before showing the results, we should mention that 21 subjects (out of 130, 16%) were unable to perform the discounting task properly. Other similar procedures like Payment cards produce a similar rate of inconsistencies (around 20%). They wrote sentences like “*I prefer money for sure (in advance) rather than future money*” (instead of fixing an amount), “*nothing*” or simply left the space blank.

Of the total number of subjects, 101 completed both the pain anticipation and the time preference questions. In the first question, 44% of the subjects reported pain anticipation. The amount of money they were willing to sacrifice in order to speed up the time before receiving it varies substantially across subjects (*mean*=14.65; *st.dev* =17.91; *min*=0; *max*=80).

Figure 3 shows the histograms of the willingness to pay for two groups of subjects: those who did not anticipate pain (=0) and those who did (=1).

Figure 3.
Histograms of impatience by pain anticipation



We observe that the group of subjects who did not anticipate pain (dark grey bar) showed lower values (higher δ 's) than their colleagues who did anticipate pain (light grey bar). In fact, the number of subjects who were willing to pay 0 in order to get the payment in advance is much higher among those who did not anticipate pain (37%) than among those who did (8%).

These results illustrate how pain anticipation and impatience are positively correlated. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test reports the same result ($Z=0.41$; $p\text{-value}=0.00$). In sum, subjects belonging to both categories do not behave similarly, that is, they are not drawn from the same population.

Therefore, we can conclude that *present-oriented individuals are more prone to suffer pain in advance*.

DISCUSSION

This paper shows that anticipatory pain is related to time discounting. In the medical literature pain anticipation is attributed to anxiety (Colloca and Benedetti, 2007). We rationalize pain anticipation considering that subjects value not only their present well-being but also their future health status. Since subjects differ in their time preferences, we find that some individuals mainly weight the prospect of pain associated to a medical procedure and heavily discount the future benefits, while others have a higher discount factor (δ) and weight the future benefits highly. In this framework, anxiety could be the consequence of time preferences which assign a high value to a painful event which is close in time.

An interesting avenue for further research is suggested by recent work in Neuroeconomics (Fehr, 2002; McClure, Laibson, Loewenstein and Cohen, 2004, 2007). When an intertemporal choice includes an immediate reward, limbic reward-related areas show greater activity than when the alternatives include only delayed rewards. In contrast, the lateral prefrontal and parietal cortex (areas commonly associated with deliberative cognitive processes, including future planning) do not exhibit sensitivity to immediacy although they react to intertemporal choices in general. People with greater activation in the limbic rewards region are more present oriented (Hariri, Brown, Williamson, Flory, de Wit and Manuk, 2006).

This literature has also dealt with negative rewards (Knutson and Peterson, 2005), which are relevant to our research on pain anticipation. It has been suggested that the expectation of losses does not activate the same areas of the brain² as the expectation of gains. Kuhnen and Knutson (2005) showed that the prospect of a \$5 gain activated the nucleus accumbens, while the anticipation of a \$5 loss did not. The possibility of a

² Coricelli and Nagel (2012) provides an example of how brain activity correlates to economic behavior.

negative reward generates greater overall brain activity and slower response times than in the case of a positive reward (Camerer, 2003; Smith, Dickhaut, McCabe and Pardo, 2002).

Intertemporal decisions are important in economics as individuals show heterogeneity on how they take decisions in this respect. This heterogeneity, which could be due to a different functioning of the relevant areas in the brain, is formalized through differences in the discount factor. Our experimental results suggest a relationship between suffering and anxiety prior to medical procedures and discounting, and we provide a framework to rationalize pain anticipation.

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